

266,039 was the TIMES' circulation for last week.
The STAR'S circulation for last week was 181,356

The Evening Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 30, 1896—TWELVE PAGES.

ONE CENT.

NEGLIGEE Shirts, stacks upon stacks of them; everything that's new and desirable is here—colors, patterns, and qualities to suit everybody—prices, too, are as pleasing as the styles and patterns.

Think of the nicest suit you ever saw at the price you care to pay, and come here prepared to see a better one. No matter if it is at \$10, \$35, or any of the dozen intermediate prices, you'll get better quality, better trimmings, better fit, and more style than you ever did before for a like sum.

A new hat is now in season. Our \$2 Derbys are \$3 elsewhere, and our \$3 ones are sold in the hat stores at \$5. Any block you please. We have them all.

ROBINSON, CHERY & CO.
12th & F Sts. CLOTHES, FURNISHINGS, HATS, SHOES.

**THE MOST
Opportune
Moment
Is at Hand.**

GRASP IT!

**Its Like Has Never
Been Attempted
Before.**

Our consignments for the past few days have consisted principally of Fine Spring Suits and Top Coats, made by leading merchant tailors, which were either suits or unaltered for, and in order to make them move more rapidly we have concluded to make some great cuts on our already low prices. This sale will go into effect today at 9 a. m. and last until Saturday, 11 p. m. If you do not care to purchase it will repay the trouble of a visit to have a look at the rare bargains and feast your eyes upon this really fine custom-made clothing.

A glimpse at a few bargains:
Fine Custom-made Suits at \$8, none of which were made to order for less than \$20. Suits measured at \$25 we will sell at \$10. Suits originally made for \$30 we will sell at \$12. Suits measured at \$35 we will sell for \$15. A few Top Coats at prices that are in about the same proportion as the above. Trousers at \$2.50 which were made to order for more than double the money.
All goods sold by us kept in repair one year, all alterations to improve fit made free of charge.

**Misfit
Clothing
Parlors,**
407 Seventh St. N. W.

NAVAL MILITIA'S FORCES

First Anniversary Meeting of the Association in Baltimore.

SECRETARY M'ADOO'S TALK

He Urges That No Year Be Allowed to Pass Without at Least One of Two Such Gatherings—Great Benefits to Be Derived From Them. Many Obstacles Overcome.

Baltimore, April 30.—The Association of Naval Militia of the United States organized one year ago in the city of New York, honored Baltimore by holding its first anniversary meeting on the United States ship Dale, at the foot of South street today.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 10 a. m. by Commander Isaac E. Emerson, of the Maryland Battalion, who welcomed the guests and delegates from all the States in the Union having naval militia forces. This was followed by an address by Assistant Secretary of the Navy William M'Adoo.

Mr. M'Adoo said in part: "This coming together of the naval militia officers throughout the United States is undoubtedly one of the very best movements to strengthen the organization and render practical its efforts. You can here, in the light of your varied and yet common experience, arrive at definite conclusions as to what are the best methods to obtain the greatest results. I would earnestly advise that you allow no year to pass in the future without at least one of two such gatherings as this."

WOOD RESULTS WILL FOLLOW.
"It has been a source of regret to me that the distance has prevented the organizations on the Pacific coast and in the central lake regions from participating in these gatherings. I hope that next year every naval militia organization in the United States will have a representative at this meeting. An exchange of views and a comparison of common experience will undoubtedly be eminently beneficial."

"Every organization of this nature encounters at its start difficulties of a character similar to those which have been undergone by the pioneers of this movement. When you get together, and each one finds that the troubles he suffers from or has suffered have been easily surmounted by others, he will not be hereafter discouraged."

"Then, too, the naval militia is in a state of evolution, endeavoring to find its best field of operation, the best thing it can do in the best way, and in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom. You can do a great deal to help each other, and while you are State organizations you are thus coming together to nationalize the whole movement. I am very proud of the fact that I had the honor to suggest these gatherings, because I saw in them infinite good for you and for the country."

"You have to overcome a great many obstacles, and I am glad to say that, so far as the Navy Department is concerned, you have never met under more favorable conditions. I need not say to you that the Secretary and myself are warm and enthusiastic friends of this movement."

"At the outset I said you had many difficulties. You were confronted by two very serious obstacles. As a State organization and part of the State forces, you were likely to beget the enmity or jealousy of the land militia; as a naval organization, independent of the general government, and yet to a great extent dependent on it, you might possibly encounter some opposition from the regular naval establishment. I think it is safe to say that both of these dangers have practically disappeared."

YOU'RE ARE PATRIOTIC.
Mr. M'Adoo said that he was glad that most of the State authorities throughout the country have shown an intelligent appreciation and friendly disposition toward the movement. Congress has also granted every request made by the Department in this connection.

He spoke of the wonderful growth of the movement, extending as it now does geographically to both oceans, and said it was a complete answer to that pessimism which so loudly descants of the decadence of patriotism.

He hoped that the time is soon coming when every boy in the public and private schools will have military training. He would distrust any healthy, well-organized boy who would not rather read an account of a battle than a milkop essay of some long-winded, noisy egotist, expounding his views about nothing. He closed his remarks with a glowing tribute to the young men of America.

Mr. Gallinger also put in the papers from the American Academy of Science and the District Medical Society, opposing any anti-visitation bill.

Mr. Chandler asked if the District Committee would introduce a bill forbidding the practice of vivisection. Mr. Gallinger replied that the bill which would probably be presented only provided for the regulation and control of vivisection here.

SAYS COCKING IS INNOCENT

His Brother Claims to Have Discovered Important Clues.

Other Arrests Are Likely to Be Made in Connection With the La Plata Tragedy

Baltimore, Md., April 30.—Mr. Thomas Cocking, a brother of Joseph Cocking, who is in the city jail, charged with the murder of his wife and his sister-in-law, in Charles county, had a conference yesterday with Messrs. Sidney E. Mudd and John Grason, whom he has retained to defend his brother. The lawyers will consult with the prisoner on Friday.

Mr. Mudd says he does not think the case will be removed from Charles county, as his client is well known there and will have a fair trial. As to the line of the defense, it is more than probable that it will consist of an attack on the evidence of the States insufficient.

Mr. Thomas Cocking, the brother of the prisoner, says his brother did not commit the crime, and that the public will know this in a short time. "There are one or two clues," he continued, "that I have found since Joseph was arrested, and which may result in the arrest of other persons."

"There is evidence of burglary. The door of the store was broken in and the entrance was made from the outside. There is another thing to think of before public opinion is arrayed against him. The colored people of Hill Top have a church near by, and they were very much down on Joseph because he sold liquor. Who can say that some of them might not have had a hand in the tragedy?"

"We intend to follow every clue and sift it to the bottom. I am not alone in thinking that Joseph did not commit the murder. Mrs. Miller, his mother-in-law, and her son both believe him innocent, and I will spend every cent I have to secure him a proper trial."

The prisoner said he had rested well during the night and felt much better than he had done since the morning on which the crime was discovered. He thought that he would soon be himself again. He wrote a letter to Sheriff Wadd of Charles county, thanking him for securing Mr. Mudd as his lawyer. The goods and household effects which were in the house at Hill Top have all been removed to the home of Mr. John Miller, a brother-in-law of the accused, and the house where the tragedy occurred is now deserted.

BANKRUPTCY BILL TAKEN UP
Mr. DeArmond Was the First to Commence Arguments.

Elections Committee No. 3 Reported a Number of Resolutions—They Were All Agreed to.

Mr. McCall, chairman, reported in the House today from the Elections Committee, No. 3, the resolutions agreed upon by the committee in the contest of John A. Brown vs. John M. Allen, from the First Mississippi district; of W. P. Battelle vs. John S. Williams, from the Fifth Mississippi district; and of A. M. Newman vs. J. G. Spencer, from the Seventh Mississippi district, declaring the contestants—Allen, Williams and Spencer—entitled to the seats vacated by them.

The resolutions were agreed to without discussion or division. The ground of contest in each case was that a certain section of the Mississippi constitution relating to elections contravened the law of Congress providing for the representation of Mississippi in the House, and that no valid election was or could have been held under that section.

The committee said in their report that, even were they to declare the Mississippi constitution invalid in respect of the matter attacked by contestants, that would not operate to deprive the State of representation in the House, and in view of the fact that no evidence was taken on the subject it was thought best and right to confirm the titles of the sitting members to their seats.

A bill was passed giving a pension of \$75 a month to Miss Jennie Williams Grose of Indiana. Speaker Reed announced the appointment of Representatives Payne and Sayers as trustees of the National Debt and Dumb Asylum.

The House went into committee of the whole to again consider the bankruptcy bill.

Mr. DeArmond was the first speaker. He opposed the passage of the bill. It was, he said, not brought into the House with a desire to relieve the condition of insolvent debtors. The history of the measure showed that it was prepared by a representative of the creditor class, and intended from the first to protect and conserve the interests of the creditors.

He married Edward last winter," said the short colored woman. "He supports me except when he is drinking. Last night he had been imbibing, and when I asked him not to go out on the street and get into trouble he beat me."

She showed the court her bruised eye, and said her white husband had also kicked her on the neck.

In his own defense Thompson said he found his brown-skinned wife in bad company and had only remonstrated with her. The evidence was against him, however, and a fine of \$5 or fifteen days in jail was imposed.

CHURCH FUNDS ARE LOW

Shown by Reports to the Methodist General Conference.

WORK VERY MUCH CRIPPLED

In Thirty Years Only 48 Per Cent. of the Amount Asked for Church Extension Purposes Has Been Contributed—General Depression Probably the Cause.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 30.—At the quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which is to convene tomorrow at Cleveland, O., two distinct reports of the work of the past four years, that of the general conference and that of the board of church extension, will be presented.

The report of the general conference is accompanied with tabulated statements showing amounts asked and amounts received during the entire period of the church extension work. The discrepancy between the amounts received and the amounts asked is an average of 48 to 10 per cent—receives special consideration.

It is made evident that the work of church extension has been greatly crippled by the failure of pastoral charges, and, therefore, of districts and conferences to respond in full to this asking. The general conference is directed to give most careful attention to this subject.

CRIPPLED BY LACK OF FUNDS.
The report of the board of church extension deals also with the same subject, and shows that the total amount asked in thirty years was \$5,712,475, and that the total receipts in response to these calls \$2,769,827, being 48 to 10 per cent of the amount asked.

It also shows that "the largest aggregate of conference collections in any one year was in 1892—\$158,940.27—and that they steadily declined during the quadrennium until for the last fiscal year they amounted to \$117,433.69, being \$31,196.28 less for the last than for the first year of the quadrennium, and yet the total for these four years was larger than for any preceding quadrennium."

It says properly that this decline "has been in spite of the most earnest and faithful labors of the general conference secretaries, and is, beyond doubt, a part of the general depression from which all interests have suffered, the remedy for which must be found by the body of the people, guided by a wiser American statesmanship."

"We believe that the American people are of this opinion, and their best thought should be directed to the question as to what will be the statesmanship, and how it is to be procured."

OTHER CAUSES OF DECLINE.
With this modest hint, the report proceeds to suggest that there are other causes for the decline of the church funds. The general conference secretaries and members may find a remedy in the guidance of the General Conference."

The trouble with the country and with church extension appears to be substantially the same, and arises out of an attempt to do more than the revenue warrants. A more generous administration is to be devoutly desired, but the only national way to get it is by increase of revenues and not excess of disbursements."

The report, continuing, says: "A careful study of the statistical tables published in the conference and general secretaries, showing the number of members, and indicating their ability by church property, contributions for home expenses and for general benevolence, especially for missions, must satisfy all that the asking for church extension is not too large, but too small; that, instead of the present, a more possible attention to the benevolent work of the church is not inconsistent with the highest degree of spirituality and the largest measure of general prosperity."

This is proved by the fact that generally the geographical areas in which the work of organized benevolence is nearly always attended with neglect of other interests, also."

DELEGATES ARRIVING.
Cleveland, Ohio, April 30.—More than 200 delegates to the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church have arrived in the city. It is the consensus of opinion that the most exciting battles of the conference will be fought between the champions and the opponents of the women.

The Germans are leading the opposition against women delegates in the conference, and are confident of success. They have issued a strong protest against the innovation, and their opposition threatens the unity of the church. Leading delegates say that the opposition amounts almost to secession.

Bishop Fowler of Minneapolis said that in his opinion the opposition of the Germans would defeat the admission of women to the general conference.

SHE MARRIED FOR WORSE.
Colored Woman Had Her White Husband Arrested.

A tall, rather good-looking white man was a prisoner in the dock of Judge Miller's police court today, while a diminutive colored woman prosecuted him on the witness stand to accuse him.

She said her name was Elizabeth Thompson, and the man, Edward Thompson, was her husband. He is a blonde and an undertaker by trade.

She married Edward last winter," said the short colored woman. "He supports me except when he is drinking. Last night he had been imbibing, and when I asked him not to go out on the street and get into trouble he beat me."

She showed the court her bruised eye, and said her white husband had also kicked her on the neck.

In his own defense Thompson said he found his brown-skinned wife in bad company and had only remonstrated with her. The evidence was against him, however, and a fine of \$5 or fifteen days in jail was imposed.

FORTS INSTEAD OF SHIPS

Senator White Argues for the Coast Defenses.

NAVAL BILL HANGING FIRE

He Quoted, in Support of His Statements, From Remarks Made by Gen. Miles and Craighead and Admiral Walker—Mr. Allen Chipped in a Similar Vein.

Immediately after the routine morning business in the Senate today, the naval appropriation bill was taken up, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. Gorman, reducing the number of battleships provided for in the bill from four to two, and the amendment to that amendment, offered by Mr. Quay, to increase the number to six.

Mr. White, while declaring himself in favor of an effective navy, argued as to the great necessity for coast defenses, particularly on the Pacific coast. He quoted statements of Gen. Miles and Admiral Walker, in support of his argument.

"We are not perhaps so belittled within the last few weeks," Mr. White said, "as we were a few months ago. But we were on the verge of a fight for quite a while. And we have made absolutely no preparation. We are not making preparation."

SHOULD NOT BE DICTATORIAL.
"We are in a condition of defenselessness, and yet we talk as though we were willing to meet the world. No doubt we are; but the result would be also without much controversy. We should be in a position where we would be, not dictatorial, but self-respecting."

"We do not desire that our great cities shall be destroyed, or placed under contribution. And, as we stand today, it is utterly foolish for us to attempt, upon any occasion, or under any conditions to challenge, seriously, the power or authority of any of the great nations of the world. A war between the United States and either of the great European powers would mean ruin unexampled."

Mr. White went on to speak of the national desire to "whip somebody." The American people, he said, were traveling about with a chip on their shoulder. "Some, perhaps, hoped that no other nation would attempt to knock it off; but there could be no certainty about that; and it would not be pleasant, he thought, for an enemy to raise contributions of a few hundred millions from Boston and New York."

He made these remarks, he said, not because he was opposed to building up the navy, but because he desired to call attention to the absolute necessity of providing some place—be it might almost say a harbor of refuge—for naval vessels in the event of war.

ENGINE TURNED OVER.
One Man Killed and Several Injured in a Railroad Wreck.

Washington, Pa., April 30.—The Baltimore and Ohio "cannon ball" express, due at 5:35 a. m., was wrecked at Vance's station, three miles east of here, this morning.

Fireman Flaherty, of Grafton, W. Va., thirty years old, was killed. Engineer William McBurney, of Glenwood, was badly bruised about the head and shoulder. Baggage-master Nooley was slightly injured.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the front axle under the engine while running at full speed. This caused the engine to turn sideways from the track, and to plunge into an embankment. The first baggage car was thrown on its side, and the second baggage car was also badly wrecked. The two day coaches left the tracks, but none of the passengers received serious injury.

FLOCKING TO AMERICA.
Steamer Belgravia Arrives With Over 1,000 Italian Immigrants.

New York, April 30.—The Anchor Line steamer, Belgravia, arrived this morning from Catania, Palermo, and Naples, bringing 1,548 Italian immigrants. This is the largest number of passengers arriving by any one steamer in this season.

The passengers were carefully inspected at quarantine and found all well. During the voyage eight cases of measles developed. The patients were isolated and recovered before the ship reached port. April 18 Nicola Contino, a steerage passenger, died of pneumonia, and was buried at sea.

The sanitary condition of the vessel, considering the large number of passengers, was found to be excellent.

TWO WERE DROWNED.
Fatal Results Attended the Capsizing of a Rowboat.

Philadelphia, April 30.—Louise Adams, aged twenty-seven years, and Annie Shimp, aged fourteen years, were drowned in the Delaware River early this morning by the capsizing of a rowboat.

The boat, which also contained Peter Shimp, aged forty years; George Shimp, a lad of eight years, and Mary Walsh, started from Camden, N. J., shortly after midnight for this city. The craft was in charge of Peter Shimp, and when the Pennsylvania shore was nearly reached, it overturned and the party went overboard.

A police tug rescued all but Miss Adams and Annie Shimp.

Rev. Stephen M. Bonaffant Dead.

San Antonio, Texas, April 30.—Very Rev. Stephen M. Bonaffant, vicar general of the diocese of Antonio, and chaplain of the Ursuline convent in this city, died here last night, at 8 o'clock, of rheumatic troubles.

Racing Commission Bill Is Dead.
The bill to establish a racing commission for the purpose of having a six-month summer season at Benning is dead beyond the condition ascribed to the remains of the oft-mentioned Julius Caesar.

Congress Heights office 631 Pa. ave. n.w.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS

Colorado Merchants Sending Supplies to Cripple Creek.

Special Trains Chartered to Carry Provisions and Necessary House-hold Utensils.

Colorado Springs, Colo., April 30.—Intense excitement prevailed here all day yesterday over the fire at Cripple Creek. At 4 o'clock a few of the most prominent citizens organized themselves into a relief committee and began active preparations to send aid to the stricken people of Cripple Creek. A special train was chartered, and by 6 p. m. it was loaded with all sorts of provisions, tents, and great bundles of blankets and comforts.

Every dry goods house in the city was completely bought out of bedding, etc. Wholesale grocery houses also sent truck loads of supplies. The train left at 6 p. m., carrying a special United Press correspondent.

Both of the mining exchanges here have wired the mayor of Cripple Creek to draw on them for any amount and in addition to these offers many wealthy citizens have also sent messages to the same effect.

W. S. Stratton chartered a special train and left last night for Cripple Creek with some friends. Mr. Stratton, it is understood, will make contributions to aid the sufferers. A mass meeting will be held in the Coliseum today to formulate plans to relieve the sufferers.

The following is a list of the killed and injured so far as known in yesterday's fire: The dead.—Bassett, George Griffiths, head blown nearly off by an explosion of dynamite; died in half an hour; unknown man, one thief, shot while stealing.

The seriously injured: E. E. Bradway, Nebraska City, head, face and hands badly cut; Chris. Coffey, fireman, severely injured; W. J. Greiger, Aspen, Col., face badly cut, hands injured; Lew Cochran, arm broken; ————, carpenter, slightly injured; J. Evans, face and head cut; T. E. Corbett, Kansas City, head badly cut; A. K. Hinkley, cut on foot; George Layden, Georgetown, hands broken and lacerated head and face badly cut; J. W. Lynch, Loveland, Col., arm blown off; Charles McCann, actor, had fracture over left eye; Larry Maroney, slightly injured; H. H. Ordway, Simsbury, W. C. Hagadone, Washington, Ind., skull badly fractured and left leg broken; John E. Rose, druggist, arm broken; E. H. Smith, superintendent water works, face injured; Aspen W. Slater, seriously injured; Capt. Tom Sewell, Denver, leg fractured; Willis Walker, mining engineer, seriously injured. Four unknown persons.

SUNK WITH THE STEAMER
Hundreds of Lives Lost in a Collision off Shanghai.

Drowned Include Six English Officers and About 300 Chinamen—American Warships Rendered Aid.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from Shanghai, received here today, says the British steamer On Wo has been sunk by coming into collision with the steamer New Changang, off Woo Sung, ten miles north of Shanghai.

The On Wo went down immediately and the New Changang was headed to prevent her from sinking. It is feared that the accident has been very disastrous. Five foreigners and 250 Chinese of those who were on board the On Wo are missing.

A news agency dispatch from Shanghai says that by the sinking of the British steamer On Wo many lives have been lost. The European survivors of the sunken vessel are Second Officer Cooper and Third Engineer Allen. The drowned include the captain and five English officers and 300 Chinese.

The United States warships, Olympia, Boston, Yorktown and Detroit, sent boats to the assistance of the On Wo, and saved many lives.

New York, April 30.—Both the On Wo and the New Chang were small British steamers, engaged in trade in the China seas. The On Wo registered 797 tons, and the tonnage of the New Chang is 558.

QUICK FIRE AT FALLS CHURCH.
Hoffman's Livery Stable Burned With Several Carriages.

Falls Church, Va., April 30.—The livery stable of Isaac Hoffman was discovered to be on fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was destroyed in a quick blaze that lasted not more than thirty minutes.

All the horses were saved, but four buggies were burned, besides five sets of single harness and some articles of minor value.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and thus far no theory has been advanced. There is no suspicion of incendiarism. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$25,000, of which sum \$1,500 is covered by insurance.

FREE LIBRARY AND GYMNASIUM.
Andrew Carnegie to Erect Them for His Employees.

Pittsburg, April 30.—Andrew Carnegie has purchased, for \$25,000, a plot of ground at Duquesne, on which he will erect two handsome buildings, one for the public library and the other for a gymnasium and patatorium.

The estimated cost of the buildings is \$150,000. Work will begin on the construction of the buildings within a few weeks. They will be free to the citizens of Duquesne and employees of the Carnegie Steel Company.

Solution of the Irish Question.
London, April 30.—Mr. William O'Brien, formerly member of Parliament for Cork city, has written an article wherein he says that the prospect of an international arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States furnishes a possible solution of the Irish question.

Wonderful Transformation.
From corn-fields to thriving and prosperous towns in less than two years. Such is the history of St. Elmo and Del Ray. Over forty fine residences, a church, post-office, steam road, electric road, electric light, city water, stores, etc. Fifteen minutes ride from city. Cash premiums to builders. Lots for sale \$20 to \$180. Terms \$1 down and 20 cents to \$1.25 weekly. Particulars and free tickets at Wood, Harmon & Co., 526 Thirtieth street.

PRISON AND BANISHMENT

Punishment for Hammond and Other Transvaal Prisoners.

FRIENDS ANXIOUS ABOUT HIM

All the Other Leaders in Good Health and Are Fairly Well Treated—Secretary Olney Informed That There Was No Understanding That Death Sentence Would Be Commuted.

London, April 30.—A rumor is in circulation on the Stock Exchange that the Transvaal executive has imposed the punishment of five years' penal servitude, with banishment at the end of that term of imprisonment, upon Hammond, Rhodes and the other reform committee leaders whose sentence of death was remitted yesterday.

A dispatch to the Times from Pretoria, dated April 29, says that the health of John Hays Hammond is in such a state as to cause great anxiety to his friends.

MRS. KRUGER'S SYMPATHY.
J. S. Curtis, the mining engineer of New York, is confined to his room with an affection of the brain. Mrs. Kruger, wife of the president of the Transvaal republic, has expressed her sympathy with the wives and children of the condemned men.

The Times correspondent at Pretoria visited the prisoners yesterday afternoon and reports them all well except Hammond, who, however, is as well as can be expected, seeing that he is confined to his cell in a prison for which, in the state of his health, is anything but beneficial to him. New rules go into operation on April 30 (today), the correspondent says, which permit the prisoners to have better food and to enjoy many comforts which are now denied them.

The four leaders who were condemned to death are confined in one small room, where they are visited by crowds of their relatives and friends. In view of the circumstances, the correspondent adds, the prisoners are well treated.

REPLY TO SECRETARY OLNEY.
Secretary Olney, on the 25th instant, telegraphed to the secretary of state of the South African republic, that it was assumed that the death sentence of Hammond and other American citizens was imposed with the understanding that the sentence would be commuted, and that he would like assurance on that point. The answer came this morning from the Transvaal secretary, as follows:

"There was no talk of an understanding between judge and government before the sentence of death was pronounced, but before the reception of your telegram the executive council had resolved to let mercy take the place of justice and not to enforce the death sentence."

DESERTED AND JAILED.
Guilty and Foolish Old Man Threatened Laura Cornell's Life.

James E. Sherwood, a gray-haired shoe-maker, was a prisoner in the police court dock this morning. He was charged with threatening the life of Laura T. Cornell, a stylishly attired young woman, with whom he had been living.

"I cannot go upon the streets, your honor," testified the woman, "without Sherwood following and abusing me. He has threatened to kill me, and I am afraid of him."

It appeared in testimony that the old shoe-maker had been deserted by the woman, and the green-eyed demon was the cause of the trouble.

"This woman has been living with me," testified Sherwood, "and I thought for her the garments she is now wearing. She is keeping company with other men, and several nights ago she lured me into the Missouri avenue park, where she had several men in ambush. They assaulted me severely."

He denied threatening the woman. Miss Cornell denied that the man way-laid Sherwood. The shoe-maker was following her, she said, and she appealed to several gentlemen to protect her.

Sherwood attempted to assault her protectors with a brickbat, and they may have struck him.

Judge Miller considered that a case had been fully made out against Sherwood, and required him to give \$100 bonds to keep the peace towards Laura Cornell or go to jail for one month. He stepped back as no bondman was at hand to bail him out.

FINLEY RESIGNS OFFICE.
Vice President of Southern Railway Goes to the Great North.

Mr. William Wilson Finley, third vice president of the Southern Railway, has resigned his office, and accepted a vice presidency with the Great Northern and Mountain Central Railways. His resignation has been in the hands of the officials of the Southern Railway for several weeks, and will take effect May 15.

There will be no successor to Mr. Finley, the office of third vice president will be abolished, and his duties devolve upon Traffic Manager John M. Culp.

Mr. Finley will leave shortly for the scene of his new duties. Mr. Finley will be at the head of the traffic department. His new appointment is another step higher in the rounds. He resigned from the Great Northern as general traffic manager and returns as vice-president, in charge of that department.

HELEN DAUVRAY MARRIED.
Former Wife of John M. Ward Weds Her Third Husband.

San Francisco, April 30.—Helen Dauvray, the well-known actress, has, for the third time, ventured on the matrimonial sea, and is now under the pilotage of Lieut. Albert G.